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Amembassy ANKARA/MSA

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

E.O. 11652:

TAGS:

MASS, NATO, TU

GDS

NAMSA FMS Sales to Turkey

ACTION:

SUBJECT:

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PRIORITY

INFO

Amembassy LUXEMBOURG USMISSION NATO

USNMR SHAPE

CINCEUR AMCONGEN ISTANBUL

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JUSM/TSM

REF: State 193415 (DTG 153205Z Aug 77) (NOTAL)

USG decision to count NAMSA "brokerage" sales to Turkey against annual FMS ceiling per reftel will be difficult for Turks to accept. It will add to grievances surrounding application of U.S. Congressional arms transfer restrictions and the general deterioration of U.S.-Turkish political and defense relationships. USG will also undoubtedly be accused of "applying pressure" on NATO, an international organization, to bow to U.S. "embargo" which in Turkish view has impaired Turkish military participation in NATO. This new USG action will, we believe, add new impetus to

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OPTIONAL FORM 152(H (Formerly FS-413(H January 197 Dept. of Stat

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Turkish reassessment of utility of its ties to NATO and its western orientation in general. Also, we expect Turks will charge that new USG procedure re NAMSA sales runs counter to stated USG policies in NATO to improve force readiness and to develop common procurement and other cooperative programs related to NATO standard equipment.

- 2. For these reasons, it would be desirable to clarify following issues before making our approach to the GOT on the NAMSA problem:
- A. Is it correct that FMS "brokerage" sales by NAMSA to Turkey are those for which special orders are placed with USG on GOT's behalf for items not regularly stocked by NAMSA or not subject to common procurement for other NAMSA consumers? If so, can we tell the Turks that NAMSA has agreed to identify such "brokerage" sales as specifically Turkish and that we will only be monitoring NAMSA sales on Washington end?
- B. Reftel implies that chargeability of "brokerage"

 purchase by GOT against FMS ceiling will be made in fiscal

 year that NAMSA LOA is a signed with USG rather than year in

 which items are delivered and/or billed (the latter being

 difficult if not impossible to administer). Also, can we

 that this new procedure will become effective against

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 the FY 78 \$175 million ceiling for NAMSA FMS LOA's concluded

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 commencing in FY 78?

 C. Impression conveyed in reftel is that Turks will

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OPTIONAL FORM 152a(H) (Formerly FS-413(H)) January 197 Dept. of Star be given choice, i.e., GOT can go FMS "brokerage" through NAMSA and that cost would be applied against their FMS ceiling or have NAMSA procure material through commercial sources (if items are available commercially). However, for the following two reasons, an FMS "brokerage" case through NAMSA would not be a viabTeroption for GOT:

- (1) If Presidential Determination for utilization of FMS funds is submitted so that GOT LOAs can be concluded early in the fiscal year, FMS funds will already have been committed to Turkish Armed Services for specific purchases. For example, the GOT has already earmarked all of their FY 78 FMS credits in direct FMS dealings with the USG.
- determined necessary by the President and agreed to by

 Congress. In handling a FMS "brokerage" case for GOT, NAMSA

 would procure from the USG by using its own funds/credit and
 then bill the GOT. Therefore, for each dollar handled

 through NAMSA, the GOT would not only realize a corresponding
 reduction in FMS credits, but would have to use their national
 funds in payment rather than FMS credit money—since FMS

 credits can only be used in contracting directly with USG.
- D. Do we intend to inform other NATO allies of new procedure regarding NAMSA sales to Turkey? We recommend that Department consider low-key notifications to alert other allies who may be subjected to Turkish pressures regarding

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U.S. action. We also suggest that Department review new procedure with Turkish Embassy to ensure there is complete understanding on all sides.

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